

# The Daily Bulletin

VOL. VII.--NO. 1243.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1863.

[\$6 PER ANNUM

## FIRST EDITION.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

#### FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Richmond, May 7.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig* gives us the details of the battles of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg.

Hooker accomplished the capture of Mary's Heights by a ruse, on Saturday evening. He sent a large force, towards his right, but receded during the night and threw them rapidly across the river on pontoons. The battle commenced at daylight by Barksdale's Brigade, which checked them some time with volleys of musketry, bayonets and clubbed muskets, but they were forced to fall back before overwhelming numbers, not however, until the ground was piled with the Yankee slain.

Our loss is one hundred in all; but two Companies of the 10th Mississippi were captured; Col. Griffin and Adjutant Stuart were killed; Major Campbell wounded; all but seven of the First Company of Washington Artillery were taken prisoners, including Capt. Squires.

The Yankees showed no quarter to the rebels.

The guns of the Washington Artillery were not retaken.

Most of our casualties in the battles around Chancellorsville, are slight wounds in the hand and arm. Few were, comparatively speaking, killed.

The loss of the enemy is equal to three to one of any previous battle of the war. The fields were literally strewn with their dead.

The prisoners captured were mostly the two years and nine months men, whose time of service soon expires. They say they were put in front by Hooker at every point.

The main body of the enemy having been driven to the river, the remainder was hemmed in by our army, and was afraid to advance, and yet, fearing to attempt to recross.

Gen. Lee has remarked that the present position of affairs in the field is entirely to his satisfaction.

#### DRUGGISTS CONVENTION.

Augusta, May 7.

At the afternoon session of the Druggists Convention important features were presented, among which was the restrictions of the sale of medicines to educated druggists of the standard quality of Pharmaceutical preparations and the development of our resources for materia medica.

A committee was appointed to secure specimens of medicines and chemicals manufactured from natural resources in the South.

#### From Kentucky.

A correspondent of the Knoxville *Register* gives the latest news we have from Kentucky. Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Gillespie, of Col. Ashby's regiment, partially confirms our correspondent's statements in regard to the Federal preparations for the invasion of East Tennessee, but estimates Burnside's whole force at not more than thirty thousand. The infantry are all being mounted as fast as stock can be procured for the purpose. This helps us to understand somewhat the designs of the enemy. While Grant is attempting to flank Johnston from the West, it is probably intended that Burnside's mounted infantry shall make a dash through one or more of our mountain passes—another Carter expedition on a larger scale, to destroy our railroad, and perhaps attempt the destruction of our Government property at this and other points.

A correspondent of the Knoxville *Register* says:

Burnside has forty thousand troops at his disposal to consummate the mission assigned him—the occupation of East Tennessee. Heavy trains and wagons and army stores are continually moving from Louisville and Lexington. Burnside is protecting his movements by crossing the troops, protecting his extreme right over the Cumberland river. At Sigall's Ferry and Roena heavy forces have crossed.

Other forces are making preparations to cross at Celina—whilst considerable infantry and cavalry forces are at Columbia and Lebanon. Chennault and Cluke have fallen back from Monticello.

The crops—in all quarters of the District the prospect is very good, and "if the rust does not strike it," the wheat crops will be the largest ever known. The corn is doing well and will be abundant, as will also the pea crop. In the way of fruit, peaches will average very well, but the apple will be short. The other evils we have to contend against this season, besides those incidents to the weather, is the innumerable "hosts" of squirrels, rabbits, and birds, who, in the absence of "villainous Saltpetre," are "making game of us;" our "young ideas" having turned their attention to pin hook fishery. But we farmers will find fault, it is said, any how.—*Yorkville Enquirer*.

#### Not a Straggler.

On the morning after the great battle of Manassas Plains, Sergeant —, of Co. A, 16th Mississippi Regiment being barefooted, straggled off from his command, traversing the battle-field in pursuit of a pair of shoes which some frightened Yankee might have thrown away in his flight. After looking for a time in vain he at last saw a pretty good pair on the pedal extremities of a dead Yankee. He sat down at the feet of the dead Yankee, pulled off his shoes and put them on his own feet. Admiring the fit, and complimenting himself upon this addition to his marching abilities, he, however, with knapsack on his back and gun in hand, was about starting to overtake his regiment, when he observed coming towards him a small squadron of cavalry, all of whom, as it was drizzling rain, were rapped in their large rubber or oil-cloth overcoats. It will be remembered that the cavalry are frequently assigned to the duty of picking up the stragglers, and hence there is no good feeling between the infantry and cavalry. As they approached Sergeant —, the foremost one asked: "What are you doing here, sir, away from your command?"

"That's none of your business," answered the Sergeant.

"You are a straggler, sir, and deserve the severest punishment."

"It's a lie, sir—I am not a straggler—I only left my regiment a few minutes ago, to hunt me a pair of shoes. I went all through the night yesterday, and that is more than you can say—for where were you yesterday when Gen. Stuart wanted your cavalry to charge the Yankees after we put 'em running? You were lying back in the pine thickets and couldn't be found; but to-day, when there's no danger, you can come out and charge other men with straggling."

The cavalry man, instead of getting mad, seemed to enjoy this raking over on the plucky little Sergeant, and as he rode on, laughed heartily at it. As the squadron was filing nearly past the Sergeant, one of them remarked: "Do you know who you are talking to?"

"Yes—to a cowardly Virginia cavalryman."

"No sir—that's General Lee."

"What?"

"And his staff."

"Thunderation!" With this exclamation the Sergeant pulled off his hat, and adjusting it over his eyes, struck a double quick on the straight line for his regiment.—*Paulding Clarion*.

#### The Strength of the Enemy on the Rappahannock.

The New York World of April 29th gives the following clue to the strength of the army just routed by Gen. Lee in Spotsylvania:

If the enemy are not posted as to the strength of all the armies in the field, it is not the fault of Secretaries Stanton and Chase. The former has given the precise figures of the Army of the Potomac by telling the number of the sick and what proportion they bear to the well soldiers, while the latter completes the exposure by giving in detail the amount of money paid to the soldiers in every military department of the Government. The ciphering in this case is very easy. If Gen. Hooker's 150,000 men require \$13,000,000 to pay them, how many men has Gen. Grant if \$10,000,000 will pay their obligations, and so as to the rest of the armies?

#### CONFEDERATE FLAG.—The two Houses of Congress have agreed upon a new flag as well as a seal for the Confederacy. It is pure white with our present battle flag in the upper left hand corner, as the "Union," so called. This is a combination of peace and war, the flag of truce and the battle flag—parley and fight—which we hang out to the world in proof that we are ready for either, and leave it for other nations to make choice. The peace emblem predominates however.—*Richmond Sentinel*.

It will be seen by the following dispatch to the Hon. Mr. Villere, of La., that it is a favorite design with one of the greatest leaders of the Confederate army:

CHARLOTTE, S. C., April 24.

To Hon. C. J. Villere:

Why change our battle flag, consecrated by the best blood of our country on so many battle fields? A good design for the national flag would be the present battle flag as Union Jack, and the rest all white or all blue.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

#### "The Finest Army on the Planet."

The New York Herald, (editorial) of the 20th April, contains the following:

"How goes the war? What is the prospect? Do the combinations of the spring campaign, as they are gradually unfolded, give us satisfactory assurances of great victories and a glorious peace, or of another summer of disappointments and disasters? We answer that we have an abiding faith that the days of the rebellion are numbered, and that the end draws near. General Hooker, who commands the 'finest army on the planet,' is preparing for a forward movement which cannot be successfully resisted; for his force will advance this year, not in broken detachments, scattered over half the State of Virginia, but en masse on the road to Richmond."

"The best army on the planet" seems to have been struck by the tail of a comet, Mr. Herald.

#### A PRECIOUS DOCUMENT.—A Confederate soldier recently captured in Lafourche parish, La., sends the Appeal the following document. Understanding the character of the genuine Yankee, he preferred plying his guards with native gum and a small pecuniary bonus, to secure his liberty and was successful. The signers of the document are members of Capt. Williamson's company, 1st Louisiana (Federal) cavalry. Whether the foe was paid in Confederate scrip or greenbacks we are not advised:

We have arrested — on charge of being in the Confederate army; not finding him guilty we have concluded to turn him loose for consideration of \$32.00 all other sergeants & corporals will do the same this 3d April.

A. P. G. ROBERTS  
B. BECHERS.

#### YANKEE FEARS OF GENERAL PRICE.—

We find the following tribute of praise to Sterling Price in the *Louisiana Democrat*:

The name of the rebel General Sterling Price is now the rallying cry of rebels southwest of the Mississippi. He has lately visited Richmond, and been empowered with all the authority he demanded; and now he holds exclusive command over the department west of the Mississippi river, where he will endeavor to repair the injuries inflicted on the rebel cause by the mismanagement of Generals Holmes and Hindman, who have been sent east of the Mississippi.

Sterling Price is the most formidable man the secessionists could present to the Federal cause in Missouri. He is bold and able, and enjoys the implicit confidence of his followers.

#### BONES, BONES.

WANTED—A the "Bones" 6-11 Mine, a large quantity of Bones, for which the highest market price will be paid. All sent lots taken. May 9, 63—dlw

#### AUCTION SALE

##### OF

##### CABINET AND UNDERTAKING

##### BUSINESS.

S. A. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

WILL be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on the 24th Monday in July, the entire contents of our Cabinet Shop, consisting of Turned Lathes, a 18 inch Plane, Circular Saw, Jig Saw, Belt and shafting, Tools, Vices, Hardware and everything pertaining to said business. I can be treated for privately until the 1st of July. To say nothing of the money profitably, this is considered an excellent opportunity.

J. H. STEVENS & CO.,  
Charlotte, N. C., May 7, 1863—dlw

#### NOTICE.

A number of notes due the Building Committee of the M. E. Church in this place, have been placed in my hand for collection. Persons owing said notes will confer a favor by calling on the undersigned, at the Branch Bank of North Carolina, and settling the same, as it is now desirable to have them collected.

May 5, 1863—dlw L. S. RIDDLE.

#### PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LOT situated on 6th street, corner of 4th and A streets, now occupied by M. W. Robins, is offered for sale. If a sale is made by the 10th of May, it will be sold at the auction. Persons wishing to buy, as a residence, would do well to treat for it before the 10th.

Apply to  
May 6, 1863—dlw S. A. HARRIS.

#### WANTED

A T. Medical Parvener's Duty: at Charlotte, N. C. Ten pounds (10 lbs) of Leaves of the New Jersey Tea Tree (Copaiba Americana) the leaves must have been carefully dried in the shade.

J. H. STEVENS & CO.,  
May 6, 1863—dlw

#### WANTED

WANTED at the Medical Parvener's Office, Charlotte, N. C., one COPPER SILL and fixtures, largest size.

J. H. STEVENS & CO.,  
March 16, 1863—dlw

#### NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have just received and opened a new and beautiful assortment of

#### Spring and Summer Prints

of the latest styles. Also

#### BLACK AND WHITE CALICOES

#### AND

#### Mourning Mouslin.

Also a few dozens

#### Pure Olive Oil.

Call and purchase at

KAHNWEILER & BROS.  
Feb 23, 1863—dlw

#### WHEAT AND CORN WANTED.

THE planting community will take notice that the undersigned, J. H. STEVENS & CO., have been authorized by the Charlotte Steam Flouring Mill, at market prices, those having Wheat and Corn for sale may find it to their advantage to call at the Mill before closing a sale.

JOHN WILKES & CO.,  
Charlotte Flour Mill

#### RAILROAD HOTEL.

[LATE ELMS.]

THE subscriber has recently become the proprietor of this establishment, and has spared no pains with the view to its improvement in all respects likely to add to the pleasure and comfort of the former patrons of the house. He hopes by still continued efforts, to please by catering to his table with good food and no stint of pure, to command a liberal share of public patronage.

E. TARRER, Proprietor,  
Near the Depot.

#### MED. PARVENER'S OFFICE.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 14.

ALL persons wishing to order the Coffin, or any essential services, are to do so by calling on the undersigned, J. H. STEVENS & CO., who will be pleased to attend to the business, and when the coffin is delivered, it will be delivered to the nearest Medical Parvener, at a liberal price will be paid for it.

J. H. STEVENS & CO.,  
April 14, 1863—dlw

#### FOR SALE.

The Toll House and Lot on the Stateville Plank Road, near the property of Jao. J. Blackwood, Esq. Apply to

WM. JOHNSTON.  
January 22, 1863

#### AUCTION SALES.

Sale of Imported Goods—Cargo of the Steamer Margaret and Jessie, and Cargo of the Steamer Eagle and Ella and Anna.

BY R. A. PRINGLE.

AT NO. 137 MEETING STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 12th, 1863.

SALE COMMENCING AT TEN O'CLOCK.

#### GROCERIES.

300 bags Rio Coffee

140 boxes Sperm Candles

145 boxes English Bar Soap

30 bags Black Pepper

7 boxes fine Gunpowder Tea

336 lbs. Durham Mustard

5 half chests Gunpowder Tea, fine

21 chests fine Young Hyson Tea

10 chests Congo Tea

3 crates Crockery

#### BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

18 cases Nailed Negro Brogans

1 trunk Boots and Shoes

600 yards Silk Elastic Boot Webbing

#### HARDWARE.

16 boxes TIN PLATE

170 dozen Cotton Cards

100 dozen Wool Cards

6 cwt. Shoe Blis

#### MEDICINES, DRUGS &c.

6 tins containing an assortment of drugs, &c., as follows:

GUM OPIUM, Gum Camphor, Arrow Root, Pulv. Rhubarb, Nitrate Silver, Sponge

Glycerine, Compound Spits Ammonia, Pulv. Ipecaca, Dover's Powders

Calomel, Sulphuric Ether, Iodine Potash, Penny Soap, &c., &c., &c.

250 oz. Quinine

60 lbs. Chloroform

48 lbs. Blue Mass

30 oz. Morphine

3 cases Bleaching Powder

82 gross Tooth Brushes

54 gross best Brown Windsor Soap

72 gross Pill boxes

104 gross 2 ounce Medicine Vials

92 gross 1 ounce Medicine Vials

10 gross 1 ounce Medicine Vials

3 kegs Powdered Cream Tartar

1 cask Bi. Chromate Potash

12 kegs Carbonate Soda

12 kegs Chlorate Potash

1 tierce Carb. Ammonia

15 lbs. Compound Extract Colocynthis

1 cwt Bi Carb Potash

20 lbs Rad Scilla

73 lbs Extract Belladonna

1 keg Prepared Chalk

60 lbs Powdered Rhubarb

6 lbs Hydroate Potash

10 lbs Acetate Zinc

1 tierce Chamomile Flowers

40 oz Nitrate Silver, in sticks

20 oz Nitrate Silver, in crystals

1 case Magnesia

1 case Sweet Spirits Nitre

137 lbs Oil Anisied

100 oz Croton Oil

1 case Copiba Capsules, 25 doz.

4 bottles Oxymel Squills

1 case Assaetida

20 bottles Quicksilver

250 boxes Extract Logwood

225 lbs Surgeons' and Taylor's Flax Lint

DRY GOODS

8 bales Black and White Prints

4000 doz Clark's White Spool Cotton, 200 yards

4000 doz Clark's Black Spool Cotton, 200 yards

1000 doz Clark's Black Spool Cotton, 200 yards

1000 doz Clark's Machine Reel Spool Cotton

4500 doz Clark's White, Black and Colored Cotton, 100 yards

840 lbs Black Flax Thread

1440 lbs W. B. Flax Thread

600 lbs Shoe Thread

584 packs Pins

2 cases Pins and Buttons

3 cases Brown Hollands

4000 Hair Pins

287 1/2 lbs Black and Blue Sewing Silk

1 case White and Black Sewing Silk

1 case H. Baylis' Needles, Sharps' 487 1/2 M

555 doz Brown and Grey Cotton Half-Hose

3 bales Grey Twills

150 doz Cotton Under Shirts

50 doz Men's Merino Shirts

1 bale Indigo Blue Twills

2 cases Bleached Linen Drills

5 pieces Diagonal Plush

400 great gross white Agate Buttons

55 great gross white and black Bone Buttons

1 case Black Cloth

1 case Scarlet Cloth

1 case Mixed Union Cloth.

May 4, 1863—dlw

Cargo Sale of most desirable French and English Goods, received per Steamers Flora and Ella and Anna.

BY JAMES H. TAYLOR.

On THURSDAY, the 14th May, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the store of Horsey, Auten & Co., No. 23 Hayne street, Charleston, S. C.

Cases printed Lawns and Organdies

Cases Madder Prints and Cambrics

Cases fancy summer Drills, Ducks and Cassimeres

Cases assorted qualities black Mohair Lustres

Cases assorted Tapes, Buttons, Needles, Thread, Bracons

Cases Clark's white Glace Spool Cotton, 200 yards

Cases Clark's colored Glace Spool Cotton, 100 yards

Bales Brown and Blue Denims

Bales blue and white striped Regattas

Bales assorted Pocket Handkerchiefs

Bales 30, 32 and 33 inch Bleached Shirtings

Cases Superior black Italian Sewing and Machine Twist

Cases Pocket, Table, Bread and Butcher Knives, Scissors, Shears, Gun Cones, Screw Drivers, assorted sizes Sash Cord, &c.

Cases Balsam Copiba, Castor Oil

Cases English Calomel, Quinine and other Medicines

Cases superior French Fur Hats, made to order, and many other desirable goods which will appear on Catalogue, and the stock ready for inspection the day before the sale.

Terms cash, in funds bankable in this city.

May 6, 1863—dlw

#### AUCTION SALES.

Cargo Sale of Steamship Ella and Anna.

JOHN G. MILLER & CO.

Will sell at their Sales Room, No. 135 Meeting street, Charleston, S. C., on THURSDAY, 14th instant, the entire Cargo of the Steamship Ella and Anna, comprising one of the largest Cargoes of ASSORTED MERCHANDISE ever offered in this Market—sale commencing

9 o'clock, a. m.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

370 bags prime Rio Coffee

125 barrels half barrels and kits Mackerel



# THE BULLETIN:

BY E. H. BRITTON.

TERMS FOR SUBSCRIPTION:  
DAILY BULLETIN:  
For six months.....\$2.50  
For one year.....\$4.00  
For six months.....\$2.50  
For one year.....\$4.00  
CASH IN ADVANCE.  
For one year.....\$1.00

## North Carolina Troops.

We have an official and tabular statement of the troops North Carolina has in the field. It appears from this statement that North Carolina has in the service about sixty-five regiments. The regiments are brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 21st, 51st and 1st.

Cook's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.

Bates' Brigade—29th.

Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.

Davis' Brigade—55th.

Moore's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.

Hampton's Brigade—9th.

Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.

Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.

Lee's W. H. F., Brigade—19th.

Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.

Pender's Brigade—18th, 16th, 22d, 24th and 56th.

Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.

Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 40th and 56th.

Ramsey's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.

Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.

Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are the infantry regiments: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d and 64th.

The following are cavalry regiments: 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d and 65th.

The following are artillery regiments: 10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. Shober's formerly Wharton J. Green's Infantry;

Maj. J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alexander McRae's Artillery; Colonel Peter Mallet's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion Rangers.

Col. W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Here is proof of what the noble old North State has done in this war. Well and liberally she has contributed, both men and money, to the cause, and whatever her enemies may say of her, the record of this war will show that in spirit, and in valour, and patriotism, the old North State is not behind any of her sister States in this great struggle.—*Richmond Examiner.*

## THE RAID UPON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

A gentleman who escaped from Louisa Court House Saturday morning some hour or so after the taking of the place by the enemy informs us that the force engaged in the raid is believed to be fully five thousand, all cavalry, half of whom went to Trevilians depot, 9 miles from Gordonsville, and the rest to the Court House. He says that the citizens were awakened from their beds about 2 o'clock, with the alarm that the enemy was upon them, and at once they fled in a frightful panic, such as is seldom witnessed. The village was quickly surrounded, guards posted, and all possible avenues of escape watched.

They then commenced the work of destroying the railroad, and plundering the houses in the village, and were still at it when he succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the sentinels. Some straggling soldiers were at the place who were taken, and he learned from a negro who left after himself that several of the citizens had been arrested. After daylight, and when he had gotten some miles or so from the village, he saw large volumes of smoke rising up at various points, and he conjectured that the Yankees were burning the cross ties on the road or had fired the houses. He learned nothing of the extent of the destruction at either point visited by the enemy, but presumes it must have been serious, as it was their declared intention to effectually destroy the road if possible. Several cars were near the depot, and he supposes they were broken up and burnt. Some small quantity of stores were in the village and they were discovered and destroyed before he left.—*Lynchburg Republican, 4th.*

The Yankees have always boasted that all the education and intellect of the American Continent was confined to the Northern States. If they would desire to make the rest of mankind believe such a ridiculous falsehood—old Abe should issue a proclamation prohibiting his soldiers to write any more letters home. They are certain to be captured and the humbug exposed.

It is stated that a house is being prepared in Vera Cruz for the reception of General Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. From this announcement, we suppose he is about to turn up again, wooden leg and all. It was the French, we believe, who deprived him of his leg, when they were at war with Mexico on a former occasion.

(Memphis Appeal.)

# CHARLOTTE.

Friday Morning, May 3, '63.

## Our Killed and Wounded Soldiers.

We are indebted to the kindness of some of our friends for the annexed copies of telegraphic dispatches relative to some of our brave soldiers in the late battle in Virginia:

CONCORD, May 7.

Capt. John Young was killed at Fredericksburg during the battle.

RICHMOND, May 7.

I am wounded in the thigh; Dall Rieger in the leg.

Lieut. Elms and Taggart are safe.

W. M. SMITH.

We are indebted to Gen. Young for the use of the annexed dispatch from Lieutenant Carlton, from the battle field near Fredericksburg, Va.:

BATTLE FIELD, NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 4.

GEN. J. A. YOUNG:

Capt. Alexander's company (C) Leg off Captain Falls; and Lieut. Cowan, of Co. A, dead; Sergt. Shefford, of Co. A, dead; Lieut. McRorie and Carlton are slightly wounded.

F. D. CARLTON.

Lieut. Co. A.

## General Jackson.

The annexed revelation of the manner in which this great Chieftain received his wounds must create a keener pang in the heart of every true Southerner than had his arm been pierced by a Yankee bullet; and we are sure that his brave soldiers who fired upon Gen. Jackson and his staff would rather that their arms had been palsied than that they had any part in the accidental maiming of their beloved and gallant chief.

A telegram on yesterday morning announced the fact that General Jackson's arm had been amputated, and that he was doing well. Mrs. Jackson, who is at present in the city, has been informed by a letter of the melancholy circumstances under which the General received his wounds.

The following are the facts of the unhappy affair, as detailed in that letter: At midnight, on Saturday night, his men being without notice, he was in bed, and a body of troops was seen a short distance in advance of our line. It being doubtful whether they were friends or enemies, Gen. Jackson and staff rode forward to ascertain.

While he was engaged in reconnoitering, his men being unaware of his movement, mistook him and staff for enemies and fired a volley into them, instantly killing one of his staff and severely wounding General Jackson and Major Crutchedfield. A bullet passed through the General's right hand, whilst another struck his left arm below the elbow, and ranking upward, shattered the bone near the shoulder. He instantly fell to the ground. His brother-in-law, who was with him, laid down beside him to ascertain the character of his wounds. In a moment the unknown troops in front, who proved to be the enemy, advanced and captured two other staff officers who were standing over the General without noticing him. Soon after, four of our men placed him on a stretcher, and were bearing him to the rear, when they were all shot down. The injury to his right hand is severe, one of the bones having been shot away, but it is believed he will ultimately recover its use.

## Bridge Burnt on the N. C. Railroad.

From the Raleigh State Journal.]

We learn that the bridge across South Buffalo Creek, on the line of the N. C. R. R., about one mile south of Greensboro, was burnt down on Tuesday evening. Though the bridge was guarded, the fire was not discovered till the train coming North had partly passed over.

The train however got safely over the burning bridge. There is a suspicion afloat that the guard on this bridge did not do their duty, or are implicated in the matter, and they have been arrested. If this rumor be true, we trust they will be hanged without delay. A cool-blooded massacre of the passengers on the train was clearly aimed at, and a crime of that character admits of no palliation.

The destruction of this bridge will cause a temporary delay to the through trains on the road.

## PROGRESS OF THE YANKEE CAV-ALRY RAID.

Rumor last night had it that the Yankee cavalry lately engaged in tearing up the Central and the Fredericksburg roads had succeeded in gaining the south side of James river, and tears were entertained one of the objects of their trip was an attack on Weldon and the destruction of the bridge at that point. We know not if there is any truth in these rumors, but we feel little apprehension on that point, as there are abundant forces to look after them.

If any raid is making on Weldon, we rather think it must be a force from the Yankee army at Suffolk, for we cannot imagine how the cavalry under Stoneman can have crossed the James river.

## The Yankee Raid on Richmond.

The annexed interesting statements in reference to the Yankee raid on the 4th inst., in the direction of Richmond, are copied from the Examiner. We regret that our time and circumstances forbid our copying the entire report.—*Ed. BULLETIN.*

## THE NEAREST APPROACH OF THE ENEMY TO THE CITY.

The nearest approach to this city ever made by hostile Yankee was accomplished on Yesterday morning. When McClellan beleaguered the Capitol of the Confederacy, twelve months ago, and "On to Richmond" was the watchword of his numberless legion, five miles was the least distance between him and the object of his hopes and ambition. But on yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, three hundred Yankee cavalry visited the farm of Mr. John B. Young, on the Brook's turnpike, two miles from the corporate limits.

Their stay, it is true, was brief, but they enjoyed one of the finest views of the spires and house-tops of the city, and were rewarded by the acquisition of three fine horses, which they stole from Mr. Young.

One of the horses they took from a buggy, standing before the door. The first intimation Mr. Young had of the proximity of an enemy, three blue coats galloped up to his house from the rear and began to put a halter on his buggy horse. He stepped out of the house and asked the man what he was doing. The fellow replied that he was about to take that horse by "orders from headquarters." Then the truth, that the individual before him was a live Yankee, for the first time flashed across his mind. He at once concluded that General Lee must have been defeated, and that Hooker was marching on Richmond. Having secured the horses the Yankees rejoined the main body, who were drawn up in line on the pike in front of the house. The Yankees were much terrified evidently expecting every moment to be pumped upon by the rebel forces. The first explanation Mr. Young received of this sudden apparition of Yankees upon his peaceful premises was from a regiment of our troops sent in pursuit of the enemy.

## NARROW ESCAPE.

General Winder, attended by one of his aids, was out on the Brooke pike yesterday morning making a reconnaissance, when he narrowly escaped capture by the Yankee tree-busters. He saw approaching him a body of rebel cavalry mistaking them for Wrenn's battalion, he was on the point of riding up to them, when his Aid discovered their nationality. The General and his Aid galloped off leisurely, soon leaving the jaded cattle of the Yankees out of sight. This was the same party who visited Mr. Young's farm. A Lieutenant James Brown, who had been on a visit to Mr. Paley, a few miles up the pike, had a short time before been arrested and paroled by them, after being robbed of his horse.

The circumstances of Mr. Brown's capture, as reported to us, are interesting. Seeing a number of cavalymen on the pike he rode up to them and inquired who they were. In turn they desired to know who he was. He replied that he was one of General Winder's officers, giving them his rank. One of the cavalymen then told him that he was an officer in the New York cavalry, and that he, Brown, was a prisoner, and desired him to dismount, the men accompanying the words of their officer by leveling their pistols at Mr. Brown, he acceded to the demand. He was then taken to the Colonel commanding the cavalry who gave him his parole, by whom he was paroled. Mr. Brown then said to the Colonel that it was impossible that he or his men could escape, that their movements were known in Richmond, and that they were watched and would be captured. Kilpatrick replied that he did not care whether he was captured or not, but that he would go on doing what mischief he could until he was captured; Mr. Brown being deprived of his horse walked into town.

## RAID-MAKERS CAPTURED BY CITIZENS.

Six of the Yankee cavalry were captured by citizens yesterday morning. Two of the horses were broken down were captured by Mr. Garland Haines in the vicinity of the city; another was found asleep in one of our batteries on the Brooke Pike; and three others who had lost their way were arrested at Mrs. Allen's, near Hungary, and brought into this city by Major Thomas Taylor and the Rev. John C. McCabe. They all stated that they expected to be captured when they started on the expedition, and did not regret that their expectations had been realized; that they would be paroled and go home, which was considerably better than tearing over the country without food or sleep.

## THE NUMBER OF YANKEES IN THE RAID.

If we were to believe the stories that since Saturday have been brought to the city by couriers, startled farmers and telegraph reports, we might estimate the number of Yankees engaged in this raid at not less than ten thousand. But, on calmly reviewing all the facts before us, we cannot clearly account for more than six or seven hundred, unless the story be true that a separate squadron went across to Columbia. The Rev. James B. Taylor, who was on the ambulance train captured at Ashland, assures us that he counted the cavalry at that point when they fell into line preparatory to leaving for Hanover Court House, and that they numbered two hundred and seventy-four. Add to this twenty or thirty that were stationed as pickets on the different roads in the vicinity, and we have about three hundred. The same force went direct to Hanover Court House, where they were at once magnified by the astonished natives into a thousand. This was the 12th Illinois regiment, Col. Davis.

The party, Col. Kilpatrick's regiment, who visited Hungary and the farmers on Brooke Turnpike, for a time intercepted Major Wrenn, and afterwards burnt the bridge over the Chickahominy, might have been five hundred strong. One of Wrenn's troopers who saw them in a number of different places, estimated them at three thousand. But to his imagination their numbers were distorted from the same cause that never so small a pistol bore looks so vast to the man at whom it is pointed. These two regiments amounting to eight or nine hundred men are all that we have any authentic account of. There may have been more, but certainly they have not been satisfactorily located.

## THE DAMAGE DONE BY THE ENEMY.

The amount of damage, and property destroyed by the Yankee cavalry, that we have certain information of, is ridiculously slight considering the distance they have traversed to effect it; that which we have from time to time heard of is much more considerable. We have heard that they

scored miles of track about Louisa Court House, burnt all the buildings at Hanover Court House, and the Central railroad bridge and the South Anna bridges, besides doing incalculable mischief nearer the city. But from several gentlemen who left Hanover Court House after the departure of the enemy, we learn that the only buildings burnt there were those belonging to the railroad. From a detailed account of their proceedings we gather that the mischief done by them was the burning of those buildings, tearing up a piece of track-work, stealing a number of broken down Confederate horses and mules, and drinking up all of the whisky in Brill's tavern. Our informants think that but for Brill's whisky they would not have fired any of the houses. They sent a squad up to burn the bridge over the South Anna, who being fired on by four watchmen at the bridge, retreated in haste and could not be prevailed upon to return. We may here remark that our informants state that the whole party, except when drunk, were under continual apprehension of being surprised and captured, a statement corroborated by all persons who have come in contact with any of them during the raid.

The damage done the Chickahominy bridge is merely nominal and can be repaired in a few hours. On the Fredericksburg road they have torn up a few rails, burnt an old shed at Hungary and singed the woodwork of four culverts. That's all. In their course they have stolen a good many horses and negroes, perhaps two hundred horses and twenty five or thirty negroes. The consolation in this case is that the parties from whom they have stolen either of these species of property are for the most part able to bear the loss. Few poor people now a-days have either negroes or fat horses.

## WHAT BECAME OF THE YANKEES.

From all the information before us, we are disposed to believe that the two regiments, the one from Hanover Court House and the one which visited the suburbs of the city, rendezvoused yesterday evening at the Old Church, in the lower end of Hanover county, from which place they could either bear northward towards Port Royal, or eastward to their gunboats on the York river. Mr. Lipscomb, the keeper of a tavern at Old Church, was in town last night, and reported the Yankee cavalry in heavy force at that place, and that they came from the direction of Richmond.

## THE LATEST.

As we go to press rumors come in upon us thick and fast. Couriers are said to be arriving with accounts of Yankees here, there and everywhere. One who left Ashland at three o'clock, p. m., reports that they have burnt the Fredericksburg railroad bridge over the Chickahominy, ten miles from the city. As a train started for Ashland this evening some uneasiness is felt on account of this report.

## FROM COLUMBIA.

A dispatch was received about ten o'clock from Gordonsville, stating that Wm. H. F. Lee had fallen upon a body of Yankee cavalry near Columbia, killed and wounded many, and scattered the rest to the winds.

An hour later a report was circulated that the party engaged by Lee were not the main body of Yankees, but only a detached squadron; that the principal force consisted of several thousand, who were carrying everything before them; had burnt the dwellings at Elk Hill, and the Byrd plantations, and were devastating the whole country.

Much of this must be doubtless set down to the account of the proverbial exaggeration of excited country people.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

OF THE City of Charlotte, N. C.

### CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND OFFICERS.

Commandant Naval Station—Catesby Ap. R. Jones; office at Navy Yard, south side Trade street, corner N. 4th and Trade streets.

Paymaster—John Johnson; office at Confederate State Bank, south side Trade street, corner N. 4th and Trade streets.

Purveyor—Charles H. Williamson; office at Navy Yard, south side Trade street.

Chief Engineer—H. Ashton Kamsay; office at Navy Yard.

Naval Storekeeper—Wm. H. Peters; office south side Trade street.

Quartermaster or Confederate States Army—R. J. Echols, a. q. m.; office south side Trade street, corner N. 4th and Trade streets.

Commissionary Confederate States Army—Capt. E. M. D. O. C.; office south side Trade street, corner N. 4th and Trade streets.

Transportation Officer—Rev. G. M. Everhardt; office at Quartermaster's Department.

Military Purveyor—James A. Jones; office at Navy Yard, south side Trade street.

Confederate States Depository—A. C. Williamson; office at Navy Yard, south side Trade street, corner N. 4th and Trade streets.

Government Cotton Buyer—L. S. Williams, G. C. B.; office south side Trade street, between Trade and College streets.

### CIVIL CORPORATION OFFICERS.

Mayor—Robert F. Davidson; office south side Trade street.

Quartermaster and Town Treasurer—The W. Dewey; office at Branch Bank of North Carolina, Town Marshal and Tax Collector—M. W. Robinson; office at May's office.

North Carolina Powder Manufacturing Co.—S. W. Davis, President; office north side Trade street, corner of Trade and 4th streets.

### Hotels.

Mansion House—South side Trade street.

Kirk's Hotel—South side Trade street.

North Carolina Hotel—South side Trade street, corner of Trade and 4th streets.

Ackerman's Eating Saloon—South side North Carolina Railroad depot.

### Real Estate.

N. O. Hospital, N. O.—Located on southern part of town, on grounds of North Carolina Institute; R. E. Gregory, M. D., Surgeon in charge.

### SALESMEN ASSOCIATION.

Soldiers Aid Society—Office north side Trade street; Mrs. M. A. Osborne, President; Mrs. M. A. Alexander, Secretary and Treasurer.

### RAILROADS.

Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad—Depot, south end of town. Leaves for Columbia at 8:15 a. m., and 6 p. m., daily; arrives at 5 a. m., and 8:30 p. m.

Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad—Depot, south end of town. Leaves 8:30 p. m., arrives 10:15 a. m., and 5:30 p. m.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Raleigh Railroad—Depot, south end of town. Leaves 8:30 p. m., arrives 10:15 a. m., and 5:30 p. m.

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